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pirical, and to test the comparative strength of the two opposite tendencies to fusion, according as the images are homonymous or heteronymous. The experiments were conducted between the limits of the parallel and the convergent position of the eyes. For testing the native and unalterable functions of binocular accommodation, a prism was used in front of one of the eyes, both horizontally and vertically. When the prism was placed horizontally, so as to produce homonymous images, the movements for fusion had to be divergent and the localization was apparently farther off than in reality, and when placed to produce heteronymous images, involving convergent movements for fusion, the localization was nearer than in reality. These facts are taken as indicating a native and fixed function for localization by binocular adjustment. The result was similar for the vertical position of the prism, which had the effect of throwing the images upon different planes in the retina, and there was no appreciable tendency to fusion, even when they could be brought into the median plane. The author, however, found some slight limitations to the absolute fixity of this law. Even in those cases where vertical fusion seemed to take place, there was reason to regard them as abnormal and exceptional. In regard to the comparative strength of the convergent and the parallel movements of the eyes, experiment seemed to show that the convergent were slightly the stronger.

J. H. HYSLOP.

Ueber den Einfluss der Geschwindigkeit des Pulses auf die Zeitdauer der Reactionszeit bei Schalleindrücken. VAN BIERVLIET. Wundt's Philos. Studien, X. (1894), 160-167.

Dr. van Biervliet has measured the sensory reaction-times of eleven university students to auditory stimulation and compared these with pulse rates found by careful counting just before taking the reactions. The instrument used was the Hipp chronoscope, regulated at intervals with the new model Leipzig *Control-hammer*. Six of the eleven subjects showed a regular quickening of the reaction-time with acceleration of the pulse. Four others showed something of the same tendency, but failed at the extremes of fast or slow pulse, and one observer exactly reversed the rule. In view of these more or less discordant cases and of the large size of the mean variation (as in all sensory reactions) when compared with the differences to be established, the quickening of the reaction-time with the pulse rate must be regarded as probable rather than proved. No statement is made as to possible changes in pulse rate during the time of taking a series of reactions, nor are the reasons given for the high pulse rates found sufficiently explicit. One would like to know how far the quickening was due to active exercise and how far to excitement, which last has already been shown (this JOURNAL, IV., 524) to quicken both sensory and muscular reaction-times. Possibly these data may be more fully furnished in the report of experiments on reactions to optical and dermal stimuli that is to be furnished later.

Einige Versuche mit der Wunderscheibe. GRÜTZNER. Pflüger's Archiv, LV., 1893, 508-520.

The author first describes two lantern methods for demonstrating stroboscopic phenomena simultaneously to a large company of spectators. The first presents a single figure in motion, the second a full set of figures. For the full description of these, which cannot be described in short space without the diagrams, the reader is